THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Commercial Necessity for a Dissolution of the Union.

The Southern Confederacy to Extend to the Orinoco.

The African Slave Trade to be Reopened.

A BOAT FROM FORT SUMTER FIRED INTO.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. Another Defeat of the Crittenden

Adjustment. A Charge of Freason Preferred Against

Leading Secessionists. Proposed Resignation of all the Mem-

bers of Congress. WITHDRAWAL OF THE GEORGIA DELEGATION.

ANTI-SECESSION SPEECH OF MR. ETHERIDGE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON AND PENSA

COLA.

There has been no additional intelligence received today from the South. Affairs in Charleston harbor and Pensacola remained unchanged.

The report that Fort Pickens was being invested by State troops is undoubtedly incorrect, as there had been a distinct understanding and arrangement, by both the Sederal and State authorities, that the present status should remain unchanged, and that there should be no further hostilities. Despatches from Major Chase, recaived yesterday, confirm this.

A despatch received from Governor Pickens says that the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE AGAIN DE-FEATED.

Notwithstanding the vote in the Senate to-day, whereby the Crittenden compromise was laid aside, and the regu her order of business proceeded with, there is good reason for believing, and high authority for stating, that that vote should not be taken as evidence of a want of sympathy among republicans for the patriotic Kentuckian's plan of adjustment. The idea of no compromise-no conciliation-no concession-exists only in the minds of erratic I not idiotic politicians on the republican side, who reckon more upon the retention of power and influence in their own narrow home circles than upon the delivepass it.

THE SURRENDER OF THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

Captain Armstrong, late in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, arrived here to-day. He represents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were at that place with him, about three-fourths were secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted resistance, to the over feur hun-dred under Major Chase, who demanded the surrender. Therefore opposition by him would have been useless. The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of or who, the day before, thus avowing himself, was stabbed. Shortly before the surrender the secessionists were by through a public meeting, at which secession resolutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people, and drew them generally into the move under the order of Lieutenant Renshaw the American flag was lowering it suddenly fell into the dust when a loud shout went up from the ex-ultant multitude, led by an officer attach-ed to the steamer Wyandotte, which will soon proceed to Philadelphia. Lieutenant Sanders, who was the bearer of despatches to Captain Armstrong, had them demanded of him at his quarters by secession was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the States. He was afterwards conducted into the Navy Yard and in the presence of Captain Armstrong, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs further refusal to surrender his despatches was

gues. Lieutenant Siemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort is wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens

rould man one of the guns.
Senators Mallory and Yulee and representative Hawkins have been appointed Commissioners for Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the authorities at Washington for the surrender to that State all the navy yards, forts, arsenals, magazines, and all other public

the chief and assistant engineers of the Pensacola Navy Yard have arrived here, and reported themselves

FORMAL CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE SECESSION LEADERS.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1861.
F. C. Treadwell, a lawyer of New York, on Saturday handed Chief Justice Taney an amdavit, in which charges Governor Floyd, Howell Cobb, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Iverson, Jeff. Davis, General Lane, of Oregon, and all the seceding delegations, except Mr. Hill, of Georgia, and the ress, except Mr. Bouligny, by name, with treason and alsprision of treason, and prays that Winfield Scott, James Buchanan, Robert Anderson and others may be summoned as witnesses. The punishment of treason is th, and of misprision of treason seven years imprison-

Judge Taney kept the affidavit three days, and ordered Carroll, to return it, with the remark that

st was not a proper paper to be submitted to the Court.

Mr. Treadwell is a venerable man, seventy years old, on various legal topics, and the late Judge Kent once paid him a high compliment for his legal abilities. He figured ground that Dorr did not commit trea because he rebelled againsta State, and authority. Mr. Treadwell showed his fearless

latter refused to enter complaint himself. Mr. Treadwell has to-dry returned to New York, but will in a few days Judge more willing to issue a process, and bas deter-mined not to desist till every traitor, and every confede-

Washisotor, Jan. 23, 1861.

The following paper, prepared by representative Montgemery, was to-day circulated in the House, and among others has been signed by Mesers. Booock, Martin of Virginia, Sickles, Florence, Montgomery and Clemens:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure, which will reconcile the existing differences between the sections of our country, can receive a vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and behaving that in a time of so great peril k is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st of 1 ebruary next, and that we lummediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall ass mble here on the 22d day of February next, and to these representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending and hereafter to be proposed shall be referred; the election is not to interfere with the officers and employes of the House.

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition assign as

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition assign as a reason for pressing it on the attention of other border slave States that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the cotton States; and, if adopted by them, will afford an opportunity for the latter to return

Ex-President Tyler, one of the commissioners from Virginia to consult with the Executive on the state of the country, and advise some measures of adjustment, arrived this evening. He would have called on the Presi-dent immediately, but his state of health forbids. He has just written to the President, excusing himself from visiting the White House to-night, and assigning to-mor

row for an official interview.

Cassius M. Clay has arrived here, and has been in con ference all day with leading republicans. He is urging the republicans in both houses to change their policy of adherence to the Chicago platform, and says they must make proper concessions and says they must make proper concessions if they desire to keep Kentucky, or any of the porder States, from joining the cotton States in their secession movements. He says Kentucky will be a unit on the question of secession unless some plan of adjust

It is hoped that his presence here will move the repubbut a stolid indifference, and in the Senate they allow minor matters to overslaugh the important and all absorbing question of saving the Union. The friends of the Union who have been struggling for weeks to bring about an adjustment are beginning to despair of all hope accomplishing anything.

A committee of Union savers from Boston, compose of the leading men of that city, are expected here tomorrow. Among them are Edward Everett, Robt. C. Winthrop, Amos A. Lawrence and E. S. Toby. Quarters have been engaged for them at Willard's.

The Railroad Convention having arranged satisfactorily all their common interests, are in session this evening upon the State of the Union. They are doing everything in their power, representing as they do a capital of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to bring about a settlement of political differences between the sections. They would gladly take either the Crittenden or Bigler plan, believing that three-fifths of the people in the North and West would accept this as a basis of settlement. It is very probable they will pass a series of resolutions embodying

Southern members of Congress who still retain their seats have had a consultation, and their unanimous de tirion is to request the authorities of secceding States not to proceed to further acts against United States property under the rule they have assumed. The coas survey is especially exempted from molestation.
It is reported in quarters entitled to reliability that the retiring Senators have given their advice to those from their section, holding official positions under the present government, not to resign their places at present. But, notwithstanding this advice, resignations of Southern officers in the army and navy, clerks in departments, &c., continue to be daily received at headquarters. In many before it was known that the parties resigning had already committed acts of deliberate treason against the United States government, and hence were liable to arrest and matters pertaining to the late rebellious occurrences a

It is stated that a warm personal friend and adviser of Lieutenant Hartstein has, with the cognizance and sanc-tion of that gallant officer, applied to the government for his reinstatement in the position he has so much henored

and recently surrendered. The House Committee on Elections to day agreed upon an unanimous report confirming Mr. Sickles in the reten tion of his seat.

A naval officer left Washington several days ago for Fort Pickens with such instructions as may prevent a col-lision with the Florida authorities.

Cassius M. Clay arrived here from Kentucky this morning, and has been actively engaged all day in consultation with leading republicans to bring about some settlement that will be satisfactory to the border States. The republicans are inclined to yield anything in reason to the border States, if the representatives of those States would show in return that by such yielding the Gulf States will retrace their steps. This is not shown, but the general belief expressed is, that whatever will satisfy the border States will bring back the secoders.

Mr. Etheridge's speech to day, it is conceded on all go for the proposition of the Committee of Thirty-three, or the border State proposition, or his own proposition, to save the Union, and if neither of these would save the Union he would then go home, and, with the sword in one hand and a torch in the other, he would fight for the

Union as long as God gave him life and strength.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, followed Mr. Etheridge, and instend of making an impracticable disunion speech, as
many supposed he would, asserted that while he regretted the existence or slavery anywhere, yet he could not constitutionally interfere with it in the States where it longed, and if a bill should be brought into the Hou to abolish slavery in the States where it exists under the constitution, he should vote against it. He depreciated the extension of slavery into the Territories. Instead of irritating the members with bitter invectives, as he has ured, and not unfrequently produced roars of laughter All the Georgia members left the House to-day, except Mr. Hill, who refused to sign their secession paper. handed him a paper, announcing that as the people of his State had decided to secode from the Union, he would

the first formal resignation by the representatives of the secoding States, produced a wonderful effect upon the members, who flocked around in large num-bers, each shaking him by the hand, and those whose feelings would allow them could only say "God bless you!" Mr. Hill was very much affected, as were many of those who bade him farewell. The scene was an im pressive one, and created quite a sensation in the galle-ries. Mr. Hill is a gentleman very much beloved by al

Governor Winslow has the floor on the condition of the ountry to morrow.

The following is a list of the officers in the navy now is the United States appointed from South Carolina who have not resigned:—Captain W. B. Shubrick, Captain L. Missroon, Commander Percival Drayton, Commo Charles Steedman, Commander E. Middleton, Lieuten C. M. Morris, Lieutenant H. C. Flagg, Lieutenant Maurice Simons, Paymaster John Scott Cunningham, Chapla

There is a great difference between being in and out of the Union. Ex Senator Yules, late Chairman of the Poet Office Committee of the Senate, having called upon acting Fost Master King yesterday, to know by whose authority the mails had been stopped in Florida, was infoumed that it was the last official act of Mr. Holt as Post Master

General. Mr. Yulee then demanded to see the papars, but Mr. King very properly informed him that he could not see them. Only the day before, Mr. Yulee's order, as Chairman of the Senate Committee, would have pro-duced the required information without a murmur from

The statement that Mr. Lincoln is coming here next week is without any foundation in truth. He will be in Washington on the 3d of March next, unless he alters his mind greatly from his present intentions. The vultures are thick enough at Springfield without his coming here to encounter them by theusandstbefore his time.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A New View of the Southern Question The Dissolution of the Union Called For by Commercial Necessity-Senator Northern Confederacy, to Include the British Possession:-The Southern Con-Dixon's Line to the Orinoco-The African Slave Trade to be Reopened, &c., &c.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Southerner, with political, pecuniary and patriotic interests identical with those who are surely and irrevo-America into a confederation which has outlived the exigencies of the age we live in, I address this letter to your valuable and influential paper, in order to supply a void of information, which ought to have been filled long ago. It is evident that popular sentiment at the North, as well as a large portion of the masses at the South, have failed, hitherto, to seize upon the true key of the difficulties agitating the republic. A recent sojourn of several weeks at Washington, and, subsequently, unusual oppor-tunities of observation in the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, have fully and completely solved, to my own mind, the problems which Congress, the President, and the run of journals in the country, are vainly trying to work out; and, as a tribute to the peace, tranquillity, and maintenance of barmonious relations, so carpestly desired by every good citizen, I lay before you a few facts, which no one can

carefully examine and attempt to gainsay.

The fundamental error into which the deplerable vagaries of journals and politicians North and South have been of late betrayed, and which have so nearly in voived us in civil war, with no really discordant interests but with every inducement to maintain relations of the strictest amity together, is the old fogy absurdity, that what has been must be; that change involves enmity; and the exigencies of national economy and growth, a violent instead of a peaceable transition. When our fore fathers achieved independence for the thirteen coionies and for about a quarter of a century after, the populations of the States were sparse; all West of Ohio was territory; slavery was an institution of very doubtful conomy anywhere; the cotton trade was undeveloped; the mineral wealth of Missouri and the vast coal fields of Kentucky and Tennessee were unexplored; no restrictions existed were imagined possible upon inter-State relations; the idea of the acquisition of Cuba, the West India islands, Mexico and the Central American republics, was vague and distant; national ambition was bounded within the narrowest limits; the conquest of Texas and the nunex-ation of California, had not been thought of, excepting to involve in disgrace and ignominy the unfortunate states-man who, in the days of Jefferson, embarked invaling forces upon the waters of the Mississippi; and a dissolu-tion of the ties which drew us together by one common instinct of self-preservation, would have been the signal

flicts we were unprepared to renew. All this has changed. The cagle eyes of the Northern States look northwestward and northward, and behold there an endiess expanse of territory, willing, with but a slight display of coyness, to unite its destinles with hers forever. Canada, Nova Scotla and New Brunswick provinces. flourishing, and needing but to be regrafted on the tree, of which they were once branches, and whose invigorating sap is only wanting to make Haiifax, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the expanding rivals of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, belong and must inevitably be one day united with you, in a common body politic. From the Potemac to the north pole; from Cape Cod to Vancouver's land, identity of interest is the inspiration which cannot fail to accomplish a destiny, as manifest as the absorption of Normandy and Calais was of prove, under Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Homogeneity of character; like religious and philanthropic sympathies; similarity in the tenure of property and in the employment of labor; an unconscious blending even of hostile shades of political sentiment, all point towards an autofiomy, distinct and perfect, under which the regions from Mason and Dixon's live, to the open sea of Dr. Kane, will naturally coalesce, while they must remain in everlasting contrast with the South, with few points of similarity in character, but many ties in trade and com-

Peace between the North and South is indispensable to manufactures, and many articles of Northern growth, and your markets are the natural outlet, as your ports are the necessary medium, for the sugar, cotton, and tobacco, with which, after a few years, of separate development, we shall supply the world. Yes, the world. This is the key to the movements of our great Southern minds. No hallucination can be more deable than the too prevalent supposition that hatred per se tation which has begun with the separation from the Union of a few States, but must end in the formation of certain, for our benefit, as those which your Sumners, Hales, Sewards, Lincolns, Wades, Washburns and others, Gwin, Benjamin, Davis, Keitt, Rhett, Mason, Yulee, Mallory, Rown, Wise and Bayard, have not to destroy, but to build up. They have not aimed at the extinction of the glories that to add new lustre to them, and to give to them increased extension. They have comprehended that upon commer-cial development, sagaciously and wisely fostered, must depend the future prosperity of the South; and that, just so long as they remained an appendage of States, whose interests contrasted, in the very nature of things with

theirs, that development could not be obtained. Can the Southern States annex Mexico with the consent and aid of Massachusetts, Ohio and Vermont-or even of Michigan, Wisconsin and other non-slaveholding States Remember the strong opposition which the attempts to acquire Cuba have ever encountered at the hands of Northern representatives in Congress. Even the question of Texas convulsed the country, destroyed existing party platforms, and created new and embittered sources of political strife. But, believing as do the solid minded, enterprising constructors of the great future edifice at the South, that a Central American empire, which shall make of the Gulf of Mexico a lake, and in clude in its limits every acre of land, every estuary, port and river between the Orinoco and the Potomac, of what avail could Northern joint stock legislation be to us, within the next ton, fifteen or twenty years? And, as this greatest political fabric that ever was carved out by human hands, aided by the kind Providence which smiles upon the efforts of those who help themselves, will necessarily repose upon slave labor; will involve the re opening of the African slave trade, and the civilization of the unfortunate millions whom humanity would decree to bondage, and whom only the narrow-minded fanaticism dful of turbulent agitators would have, from age to age, buried in the darkness of cannibalism, massacre and degraded barbarity, what hopes are there of sympathy or active succor from a nation like that which you

truth of what I have written, and of the necessity of a dissolution of the present Union, as well as do men of enthe exigencies of the future more profoundly than Mr. Seward of New York. Are the speeches forgotten which campaign. He virtually foretold that the Union would be dissolved; but he added that, as a consequence, where one Southern State went out, others would be added; that in place of Virginia, South Carolina and Missouri, Canada and the extreme North would cluster around a centre of

the North. It has gradually become so, by slow and sure encroachments, that have lasted for over thirty years. Helper books, Garrisonian and Wendell Phillips' ravings, abolition craters, here and there, upon a surface which is otherwise smooth, fair and cultivated, but subter-ranean free undermine the length and breadth of the North. Your system of political economy, based upon ecceptities so different from ours, cannot fail to lead to different results. That Mr. Seward should have possessed the shrewdness and foresight to map out in his mind a Northern republic, so long ago, is creditable to his under standing; and the manner in which he drew the line be-tween the sections to be peacefully sundered, is equally

Let the South take its own course, and let the North alas, will have our conflicts, as you will have yours. We shall need yours. shall need your aid;—perhaps, also, of the strong arms and powerful fleets which your sympathies, founded upon ancient remembrances, will induce you to send to our aid, when Spain, aided by England-France, shall oppose our ends in Mexico and Cuba; nor will Souhern legion unacceptable to you, in battles you may have to fight under the walls of Quebec, or on the banks of the St. lawrence. Athens, multiplied in grandeur ten thousand fold will be a fitting type of your Northern prosperity, and the South will be the huge, invincible Sparta, bronzed and sunburt by the side of your paler Minerva; but ever ready to remember a common origin, and to serry ranks with you, against my external foe. Cur railroads will one day equal yours, and the iron pathway, with which it will be the first act of a Southern confederation to skirt the Gulf of Mexico. drawing into its vortex the commerce of a still uncon-quered region, equal to half of the federal Union in exient, and carrying into our coffers the gold of California and the silver of Arizona, will be for the common benefit, when the amicable feelings which should actuate each republic towards the other are properly underst

There are undoubtedly questions, some of them of the most delicate nature, which will have to be settled between the future Northern and Southern confedera tions. Federal property, revenue, division of the national debt, the conditions of trade, the Territories, the Dis trict of Columbia, are all subjects to be gravely and calmconsidered, and to be settled with mature discretion But none of them contain elements that should engender erimony, and all will be satisfactorily concluded, with patience and with time. Let each look to itself, and take care of what is locally vital. With New Orleans as the capital of the Central American republic, and New York perhaps, as the centre of a Northern confederation, each will have enough to look after, to occupy the attention of its statesmen for a long period to come. The first effort should be directed to calming those popular effervescences which are the natural rant and unthinking. In Charleston they have been deplorable. They are deprecated by thinking minds, and have caused misunderstandings which it is to be hoped may be healed. In like manner the coercion utterances of the demagogue minority of your republi-can journals, have done mischief here; but the more peaceful representations of conservative papers like yours are producing a correspondingly beneficial and

The scoper a separation of the Union takes place the better. Those upon whose information you can most rely will certainly tell you that its accomplishment is a foregone conclusion. Commercial necessity for North and South dictates it, and even were it postponed, it would take place later, under, probably, less favorable auspices. It would have been well if the fifteen discreet baste, that the question and the controver ; would have ended, before the close of the term of the present administration. At any rate, at whatever apparent immediate cost, the great act will have been con summated before any serious lapse of time. Slavery agifation will then have ceased forever. In the North, it will be no longer an issue to divide parties, and the South will be unanimous in giving it such a gradual extension, se a sound calculation of the wants of the future may warrant. Commercial treaties may then be made, founded upon the interests of either section; an alliance offensive and defensive will satisfy the fraternal longings which will linger, it is to be hoped, in the hearts of all, while no temptation will remain to interfere with rights, which will be removed from within the reach of future Conpresses and Presidents.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Chargeston, Jan. 23, 1861.
The men at the battery on the beach at Sullivan's night. Three men were in it, and as they approached the but failing to obey the warning, the sentry fired his mus but into the boat, when it turned around and went away Soon after a noise was heard, like the hauling up of boat, at Fort Sumter. One man, it is said, was badly

boat was desertian, but others think it was a desperate effort to run the gauntlet of the sentries, and

Mesterday the Senate refused to make an appropriation for laying a submarine telegraph in the harbor, to connect the military posts, as the War Department of South Carolina would do it when it was necessary Hon. Jefferson Davis was expected here late last night of for President of the Southern Confederacy. If war omes he will be the President.

The Legislature will not adjourn before Friday or Saturday. They cannot do it. The Sovereign Convention will then he called again into session. Governor Pickens is in the receipt of many insulting

anonymous letters.

A young man from the North has offered his services to the Governor, and wishes to be placed in the South Carolina navy. He will be accepted and recommended to a place if his credentials should prove to be good.

increased iax of twenty per cent over the year 1859, to meet the demand of \$1,500,000 necessary for all South Carolina's purposes. Treasury notes were issued for \$700,000, and bills receivable of State for \$340,000 for military contingencies.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RAILBON, N. C., Jan. 23, 1861.
The Convention bill was considered. A discussion on fixing the day occurred. A resolution was offered to send commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the plan of Virginia. Made the special order for to mor-

The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful. THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

Musmorvanz, Jan. 23, 1861. The Convention has determined to elect to-morrow noon ten delegates, to meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February-the members to be instructed and all Southern States invited to send delegates.

The ordinance about the African slave trade was

amended, declaring it not piracy, but substituting for violations of the former federal laws imprisonment in the penitentiary. It was passed unanimously.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA. BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22, 1861. In the Legislature to-day the Governor's message was

eed. He says our enemies will find that throughout Louisi ana we are one people, one in heart, one in mind, and are not to be cajoied into an abandonment of our rights, and not to be subdued. All hopes are at an end that the dissensions between the North and South can be contemptuously rejected, and the cry of the North is for coercion. There is no longer a doubt of the wisdom of the policy which demands that the confict shall come

The tone of the message is uncompromising.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 21, 1861.
A salute of thirteen guns has been fired from Fort Bar rancas in honor of the Lone Star Flag of Florida. Fort McRae is being occupied and the guns manned by

the allied forces of Florids, Alabama and Mississippi.

THE CRISIS.

that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves in Mas sachusetta would be in violation of the constitution of the United States. The same committee reported that the militia laws of the Commonwealth were in confor

Gov. Andrew sent in a message to the House, enclosing a communication from Col. Jones, of the Sixth regiment ndering the services of the regiment to the govern ment; also a similar offer from Major General Sutton and Staff. The Light Artillery, National Lancers and numer ous other efficient military corps of the city and State have voted nearly unanimously to respond to a call for active service.

The Committee on Federal Relations have voted to re port leave to withdraw on the several petitions for a law against slave hunting in Massachusetts.

An order was introduced in the House looking to th enactment of laws for the protection of our citizens tra velling in the States, which was referred.

PETITIONS AGAINST AN ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Atsany, Jan. 23, 1861.

A call appeared in the evening papers for an Anti Slave ry Convention in this city early in February; against which petitions have been prepared and will be immediately circulated, urging the Mayor to take steps to prevent the colding of the convention, as the petitioners fear, in the present excited state of public feeling, a breach of the public peace would be inevitable, and might lead to se-

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF ARMS.

ders, District Attorney Roosevelt and General Superintendent Kennedy in

Our reporter called on Marshal Rynders yesterday for the purpose of obtaining what information that officer the South, on Tuesday last. But the Murshal, in his pe cultar manner, crossed one leg over the other and calmly said he knew nothing more than and calmly said he knew nothing more than he read in the papers about the business. After some conversation had passed, however, of the frank, loud, offhand style which is peculiar to Marshal Rynders, he stated that a gentleman came to visit him yesterday morning who spoke of the contraband property as though be was the owner of it. In fact, the Marshal felt con vinced that he must be the owner or shipper of the nor man; he could not tell his name or his place of residence nor whether he ever saw him before, nor did h want to say anything that he "was not con-vinced to be true and correct." But the Marshal did know that this gentleman, whoever he was, "weighed, he should say, about one hundred and sixty pounds; stood, he would judge, about five feet eight plexion and black whiskers, and was a robust looking gentleman in appearance." Well, this gentleman in-quired of Uncle Sam's New York Marshal if there was any authority from the courts, or the United States Judge, or District Afterney, or any one, for the seizure of the arms. Marshal Rynders stated that he knew of none; that he was of opinion the police have taken an unjustifiable course in the matter; that he was of opinion that the shipping of arms to or from any part of the United States is no offence against the United States, as Marshal if he thought he could repossess himself of his property, and the Marshal simply told him that there chipping of muskets was no violation of law. The Marshal continued. "If these muskets were shipped against the government of any country that the United States are at peace with, and I heard of their going, I would stop them myself; but I could not see

any reason for the police making such a seizure. They have nothing to do with the business. It is not of their line." The visiter inquired of Captain Rynders if he could not have his proporty restored to him. Without much divergence the Marshal managed to tell him at last that this could not be done unless he had an order from the Court; that if he got him this order he would in his good tagtured way manage to got back the muskots in spite of the police, and that he would find the way to do it in less time than he would gut up a Union procession. This was the culmination of the Marshal's cloquence, and doubtless it illumined the visiter so much that he found himself releved in the light of the sun, to which he again transferred himself and departed. But this was not the only gentleman who called upon the Marshal in reference to the same subject. The next gentleman asked the Marshal in the example of the countraband property were put in your possession would you take charge of in." "Yee," returned the Marshal; "yes, if it was put legally into my possession, I would receipt for it and take the responsibility. But there is a Congress and President and Secretary of War, and a Supreme Court, and an Attorney General, who are the proper persons to apply to and to act in regard to this matter; but there is no war declared by the United States on one side or another, and there can be no goods contraband of war;" and so the Marshal proceeded gradually from the point about the muskets, and found much more case in finding his way into a sentence than extilectaing himself from it, in his dosire to communicate "all he knew" about the muskets to the Hezator. Finally the Marshal informed us that several porress called on him during the day to hear about the muskets, but note of them knew any more that he had to say on the subject.

The District Attorney Rocewell, and hear what he had to say on the subject of the marshal the received to letter from General Superintendent the same purpose. Judge Roosevelt as he tond that he has

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF FIREARMS ON BOARD A SCHOONER AT PIER 23 EAST RIVER.

The police seem determined not to let any arms escape their attention, at least those intended for our Southern brethren. The Second ward police were about last eve-ning, and with the usual diligence that they claim, managed to come across a quantity of arms on the East river, commanded by Mr. Raymond Porter. The ressel has been lying at the above pier for a little over a week. It seems that officer Waters, of the above precinct, detailed at Fulton market, got a clue to the fact that some mysterious boxes were being conveyed on board the schooner, and if looked after would be found to contain fire arms. He at once commu nicated his suspicions to Captain Hutchigns, and immedi ate steps were taken to investigate the matter. Accord ingly, about seven o'clock last evening, Captain Hutchings, secompanied by three of his men, proceeded to the ves-sel. They immediately made known their errand to the

non-siaveholding republic is the absolute requirement of THE MASSACHURETTS LEGISLATURE AND man in charge of the schooner, who seemed greatly surprised, and denied knowing what was in the hold answer to where the captain was, he reptied that he had gone to Brooklyn; and respecting the vessel, she was bound for Carthagena, South America. Capt. Hutchings then gave orders to have the hatches opened, which was done, and the held explored, where were found some twenty five boxes, containing in all about five hundred muskets, and marked "Savannah." A squad of laborers were soon obtained and the boxes transferred to the pier, and finally, by orders of General Superintenden: Ker nedy, to the arsenal on Seventh aven

THE NAVY YARD EXCITEMENT. THE BROOKLYN ARMURY OCCUPIED BY THE MILI-

TARY.
Tranquillity has been restored to the Navy Yard, though the vigilance consequent on the late rumors of an at-tempted attack has not been relaxed. The armory in Henry street, too, is still occupied by the military. At present a company of the Thirteenth regiment is on duty there, ready for any emergency. It has been arranged that every day a fresh company of the Thirteenth shall occupy the armory. When they have all taken their turns, the Fourteenth and then the Twenty-eighth regiment will take their turn, company by company. Beds and bedding, and other accessories, have been taken to the armory and fitted up for the accommodation of the men. On Tuesday night company C, under the command of Captain Morgan, was on duty. They were relieved last night by company G, Captain Thorn. A company of the Seventy-eighth Regiment was also doing duty at the Arsenal in Portland

Brigade, as well as with regard to a desire for peace, that the men composing it may not be called out to sup-press an attack on the Navy Yard or elsewhere, while the armory is furnished with the old unservices bie muskets that are kept there, because these weapons, if fired, might prove as dangerous to the men behind, as to the enemy before them. Most of them are completely out of repair, and ought to be replaced by newer weapons

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., presented memorials asking

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to reg

iate the collection of imports.

Mr. Green, (opp.) of Mo., introduced a joint resolution Mr. Geren, (opp.) of Mo., introduced a joint resolution that A. C. Greenwood, Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair be appointed Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement of all claims between the United States and W. H. Russell. Laid over.

Mr. Doointie, (rep.) of Wis., presented the credentials of Mr. Trumbull's re-election.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich, presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan remonstrating against any change of the constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial from citizens of Illinois expressing the opinion that the division of the Territories by the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes would be a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties.

Mr. Kung, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition for the

minutes would be a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties.

Mr. Kiss, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition for the preservation of the Union; also one remonstrating against any change of the Pilot laws.

Mr. Singell, (opp.) of La, asked that the Senate take up the resolution he offered in regard to the President's message, and moved that the message and resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to Mr. Iverson, (opp.) of Ga., asked to be excused from further service from the Committee on Claims. He said as some question had been raised about the retired Senators, in regard to filling their places on the Committees, he would ask to be excused while he was yet a member of the Senate. He was excused.

The bill in relation to the sile of lands and removal of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and the construction of a new Arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, was taken up and passed.

up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bs.acc., (opp.) of N. C., next Friday was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Cambron, (rep.) of Pa., moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Freenen, (rep.) of Me., said the bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with a recommendation to postpone till the 4th of March.

Mr. Chritenen opposed any postponement of his resolutions.

lutions.

Mr. Halle, (rep.) of N. H., asked if the bill received detailed examination in the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fasserber said it had not.

Mr. Halle said he believed there were some things in the bill detrimental to the interests of his section, that would govern his vote, party or no party.

Mr. Fasserbers said that if the recommendation of the committee was not agreed to the bill oneth to be sent committee was not agreed to the bill ought to be sen!

committee was not agreed to the bill ought to be sent back to the committee.

Mr. Transmut, said he wished to correct the impression that the republicans had the power in the Senate, as it was not so. There was a majority of six against them, even now, and he thought the responsibility of action or inaction could not yet be laid on the republican party.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., arged the necessity of immediate action. It was a very important measure to the country and should be acted on in some way.

After further discussion the tariff bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sixions (rep.) of R. I., referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report back the bill on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. BRAIKE moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Motion disagreed to by the following vote:— Yras-Messra Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Critiennen, Douglas, Fitch, Hemphil, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Fearre, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigtail—24

Nays-Messra, Anthony, Eaker, Bingbam, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolltle, Durkee, Fessenden, Poot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbuil, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—27.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Pacific Railroad bill was

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Pacific Railroad bill was teken up.

The pending amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Iane), in regard to a branch to Portland, Oregon, was agreed to.

Mr. Gwin, (opp.) of Cal., offered an amendment, adding several names to the co-operators.

Mr. Douglas said that in adding the names from Illinois, they had put on three recubicians and one democrat. John Wentworth and others protested against any partisan feeling in the bill.

Mr. Thusmull said there was no partisan character in adding names. He thought there must be some party feeling or there would have been no complaint. He did not know as Mr. Wentworth was specially a party man.

Mr. Develas said he was astounded to hear that Mr. Wentworth was not a party man. He was the very soul of the republican party in Illinois. He regarded him as the most dangerous and powerful adversary be or the democratic party ever had in Illinois. He wanted the bill stripped of all party politics.

Mr. Wilson said he was sorry to see any feeling of this kind. He did not care what party men belonged to; he wanted men of infuence and money to take hold and finish the road. He would never stop to ask the question of party.

Mr. Theremells said his colleague was the only man who

of party.

Mr. TRUMMULL said his colleague was the only man who
had brought politics in, and that the whole burden of his
speech demanded that man for man be appointed as par-

Mr. Bestamin, (opp.) of Pa., said the bill should be so amended that anybody could come in. He did not see what difference it made what names were offered. It would be proper to have a committee to investigate the subject, as there seemed to be so much difference between Senators and as there was something that did not appear plain to the Senate.

Mr. Douglas said there were, perhaps, other things that the committee might investigate, but he scorned the imputation that there we, either things and he would ecorn himself it he were so base as to make such an imputation.

the imptation that there we, come tungs and as would scorn himself it he were so base as to make such an imputation.

Mr. Benjamin said—The Senator must be mistaken or else he is using unwarrantable language. He (Benjamin) had not asserted that there was anything behind this.

Mr. Beograss explained that he was under a misapprehension, and therefore would withdraw what he had sail. He moved to strike out the names of John Wentworth and N. R. Judd. He said there was evidently an attempt to make a party machine of the Pacific railread.

Further discussion ensued, when the motion was lost by year 20, nays 25.

Figuresion continued, when Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the name of Wentworth and insert that of Hickey.

Mr. Halz said that this was about the smallest fight but he had ever seen in the Senate. It was rather a mail business for the United States Senate to single out one man and kick him out.

Mr. Gunza saked if it was a small business to single a man out, how small was it to have singled him inf Mr. Douglas' motion was then agreed to.

A large number of names were then added by the various Senators.

Mr. Gunza saked the wished to suggest the names of two

ous Senators.

Mr. Gueza said he wished to suggest the names of two eminent railroad men. They were John Brown, Jr., and Wendell Phillips, of the underground railroad. (Loud

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1961

THE POST BOUTH BILL. Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., called up the Post Route be which passed the House last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments, which were now con-sidered and nearly all agreed to, including provisions for [CONULTUED ON FIGHTS PAGE]